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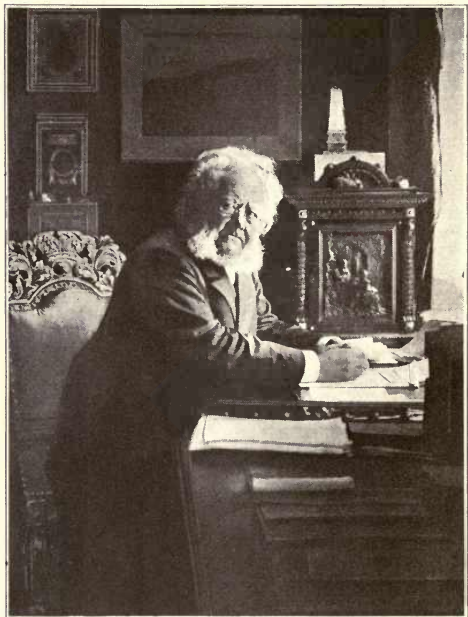
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TERJE VIKEN

THE VIKING



HENRIK IBSEN

HENRIK IBSEN'S
TERJE VIKEN

Edited with
INTRODUCTION, NOTES AND
VOCABULARY

by

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FOREWORD

In presenting this little school text of Ibsen's *Terje Viken* for use in secondary schools, colleges, seminaries and universities the editors sincerely hope to supply a want long felt. *Terje Viken* is one of the most popular and best known classic poems in the Norse language. Nearly every boy and girl in Norway who is at all versed in Norse literature is familiar with it, just as every English boy and girl knows Tennyson's *Enoch Arden*.

Owing to the lack of a convenient text it is little known to those who study the Norse language in this country. It is worthy of far greater recognition than it has hitherto received. May it prove a source of pleasure and profit where it makes its advent.

Being a story of the sea, the poem abounds in nautical terms and many poetic turns of fancy, rendering it difficult for students unaided to make a detailed and intelligent study of it. Realizing this the editors have compiled with care a complete vocabulary, supplemented by ample notes bearing on nautical terms, unusual constructions and historical data.

The text, as far as rime and meter would allow, has been revised in accordance with

S. Juell Tønnessen's *Retskrivnings-Ordbok over det norske Riksmaal* (1915) ; Brynildsen's *Norsk-Engelsk Ordbog* (1917) has, however, been frequently consulted in compiling the vocabulary.

Among the books to which the editors are indebted for valuable suggestions may be mentioned *Digte for Middelskolen** by Kr. Lassen and B. Pauss, *Norske Digte*** by Nordahl Rolfsen and *Læsebok i morsmaalet**** by Broch and Seip.

MAREN MICHELET

GUY RICHARD VOWLES

August 28, 1917.

* Cammermeyers Boghandel, Christiania, 1899.

** Jacob Dybvads Forlag, Christiania, 1913.

*** J. W. Cappelens Forlag, Christiania, 1911.

INTRODUCTION

Henrik Ibsen was born March 20, 1828, in Skien, Norway. His father was a merchant belonging to an old Danish skipper family which had immigrated to western Norway about the year 1720. His mother belonged to a German family, which, a few generations back, had come to Norway and settled there. Scotch blood, too, had in the course of time been mingled with the Danish and the German. Norse admixture might possibly be traced back on the mother's side.

In spite of his foreign extraction Ibsen was distinctively Norwegian, even characterized as being "peculiarly Norse". He became the torch-bearer of his own little people, and the life of the small fatherland was the one subject on which he wrote. The flame from his torch shone far out over the world and has opened the eyes not only of his own countrymen, but of all literary Europe and even more remote realms across the seas.

There was a sharp contrast in the temperaments of Ibsen's parents. The father was austere, yet cheerful, vivacious and sociable; the mother was morose, shy, reticent and reserved. The father was witty; his keen wit was of the good-natured sort, but his sarcasm was biting at times.

His fellow citizens felt it and feared his cutting remarks. Of the mother one of the children once wrote: "She was a quiet, lovable woman, the soul of the household, and everything to her husband and children. It was not in her to be bitter and reproachful."

It is quite certain that Ibsen's satire and wit were deeply rooted in the old merchant. On the other hand we may readily trace the idealism and morose underlying sentiments which permeate all Ibsen's works to his mother.

When Henrik Ibsen was born his father was a prosperous merchant. The two-story corner building facing the town square, and in the heart of the town, was the scene of a thrifty trade and the center of much sociability.

When Henrik, the eldest of the children, was in his eighth year there came an abrupt end to all this glory. Merchant Ibsen failed in business and lost everything but a small countryseat near the outskirts of the town. He withdrew with his family to this place and there led a lonely, secluded, rural life in the struggle for an existence.

The young Henrik seemed to have no playmates in his country home. He did not join his younger brothers and sisters in their play, but withdrew to his little room near the kitchen and securely fastened the door. There he dwelt in his own little world. He read the old Icelandic

sagas, made sketches, constructed a little theatre and there enacted his childish dramas.

His brothers and sisters thought him tedious because he would not join them in their noisy play, and would often disturb him, bombarding his little workshop. A wild chase about the house and yard followed, in which Henrik was the fierce pursuer. But he soon tired of the chase and returned to his little retreat.

He went to school at Skien for a while, but as soon as he was confirmed he was obliged to shift for himself. He was sent to a small coast town called Grimstad, where he became an apprentice to the sole apothecary of the place.

This dwarf hamlet on the rocks out among the breakers, away from the hustle and bustle of the busy outer world, was a tedious, sleepy little place. The only thing which was great, inspiring, overwhelming was the ocean which rolled and roared without. It was the one mighty factor which produced powerful impressions on the still slumbering genius of the young Ibsen.

“By the sea where the poet
Sees imaged his flight,”

as limned by himself, he undoubtedly formed those impressions of the ocean and seaman's life that later crystalized into the powerful epic poem *Terje Viken* appearing in 1860. The scenes

pictured in this narrative are all laid in familiar places near and about Grimstad. Ibsen's familiarity with these localities may not have been the only reason for choosing them. A personal interest may also have been a consideration. His grandfather, like his great-grandfather and his great-great-grandfather, had been a skipper. He commanded and owned his ship. Once in a storm he with every soul on board went down with the ship off Hesnes, near Grimstad. Only fragments, including the name board of the vessel, drifted ashore, and told the story of the disaster.

The monotonous life of this little out-of-the-way corner of the world, the antiquated individuals who dwelt there, and the trivial affairs about which all their interests centered soon became the target for Ibsen's wit and satire.

He became a close student of human nature, and the many observations he made gave him rich stores from which he later in life drew many of the characters and scenes for his modern dramas.

The young apothecary's apprentice had not been in Grimstad long before he began to create quite a stir and arouse a great deal of bitterness by his satirical verses aimed at certain individuals of the community.

While at Grimstad he also wrote his first

drama, *Catilina*, a feverish outburst of revolutionary enthusiasm kindled to a flame by the thrilling events of 1848, the revolution in France, the uprisings of the Magyars and the war in Slesvig-Holstein. In the preface to this his first drama he writes: "I fell out with many, on account of epigrams and caricature sketches, who deserved better of me, and whose friendship I prized at heart. Altogether, while a heavy storm was raging without, I found myself on a war-footing with the little community to which I was bound by circumstances."

In March, 1850, Ibsen left Grimstad for Christiania to prepare for his entrance to the University, where he intended to study medicine. Together with Vinje, Bjørnson, Lie and others who later gained eminence and renown as writers, Ibsen attended for a while Heltberg's "student factory". In the meantime, however, he lost all interest in the study of medicine and began instead to delve in literature and write verses.

This did not afford him even a scant livelihood. He was obliged many a time to go without his meals. Finally he was engaged as director of the Norse theatre at Bergen, where he remained for several years. Later he returned to Christiania and held a similar position at the theatre there. During all these years he continued to write and put forth the one drama after

the other, meeting opposition and severe criticism each time a new play made its advent.

In 1864 he went abroad, dissatisfied and discouraged because his literary achievements had been accorded so little recognition and appreciation. From that time on, for a period of twenty-seven years, he made but one visit to the fatherland. He lived a life of voluntary exile, spending most of the time in Italy and Germany.

His longing for the land of his birth, however, manifested itself in many of his poems, and he came to feel that he must see the home land once more. In the poem *Burned Ships* he writes these lines so full of longing:

“To the huts of the snowlands
Every night of the year,
From these sunlit lowlands
Speeds a cavalier.”

(From William Morton Payne's *Henrik Ibsen*.)

In 1872, when Norway commemorated the thousandth anniversary of Harold Fairhaired's victory at Havsford, he sent home his great poem “For the Millennial Festival” with this greeting to his people:

“My countrymen, who made for me to flow
That tonic draught, bitter, but strong to save,
That gave the poet, standing by his grave,

New strength to fight beneath the sun's fierce
glow,
Who then to me the staff of exile gave,
Of fear the sandals, and the pack of woe;
Who sent me with such outfit forth to roam,
Here from the world I send this greeting home.

"I send, and thank you for the griefs that harden
And cleanse the soul with flow of bitter tears;
For all the flowers which bloom in life's rich
garden
Are firmly rooted in those bygone years;
That here in full luxuriant life they grow
To chilling blasts sent from afar they owe;
Mist-nurtured, in the sun they here expand,
For these best gifts I thank my native land."

(From William Morton Payne's Henrik Ibsen.)

In 1891 Ibsen became suddenly possessed with an intense longing to visit Norway again, and to see once more the mountains, the fjords and the enchanted far north. After a summer's cruise in northern waters he returned to Christiania. He prolonged his stay there week after week, month after month, until Norway one day awoke to the realization that her great and gifted son had come home to stay, to spend in serenity and quietude the eventide of life, beloved and honored by the whole nation.

The Norwegian people paid him all possible

homage. If they had formerly shown him a lack of appreciation, he now received so much the more recognition, and each new work from his pen was awaited with intense expectations.

Ibsen ranks high as a lyric poet. His songs excel in both form and content. Woven into his dramas are many of the most beautiful lyrics to be found in the Norse tongue. Among them may be mentioned *Agnes in Brand*, *Solveig's Song in Peer Gynt*, *The Cradle Song in The Pretenders* and *Ørnulf's Draapa in The Warriors*. Other poems worthy of mention here are *The Eider Duck*, *The Miner*, *Fear of Light*, *King Haakon's Guild Hall*, *For the Millennial Festival* and his longer epic *Terje Viken* appearing in this text.

But it is as a dramatist that Ibsen has reached the highest pinnacle and won the greatest renown. His earliest dramas give us grand and powerful pictures of Norway's early history revealed in a masterly way in the saga style so characteristic of the people of the saga age. Among these historical dramas may be mentioned *Fru Inger at Østeraat*, *The Warriors* and *The Pretenders*.

Emperor and Galilean is one of the very few of his works which take their themes from universal history; it portrays the desperate struggle of heathendom against Christianity.

Beginning with *Love's Comedy*, which appeared even earlier than *The Pretenders*, Ibsen presents to his readers his modern dramas of romanticism written in blank verse. *Brand* and *Peer Gynt* are the other two dramas of this group and constitute the very essence of his art.

Henceforth Ibsen appears as a realist and uses as his medium of expression the simple modern prose form of the Norse language. In creating the problem plays he ventured into greater and broader fields, bringing messages equally vital to all humanity.

The League of Youth marks the advent of realism in Ibsen's writings. A long series of dramas follows it, each succeeding one being more eagerly awaited than the preceding. Among them may be mentioned: *Pillars of Society*, *A Doll's House*, *Ghosts*, *An Enemy of the People*, *The Wild Duck*, *Rosmersholm*, *The Lady from the Sea*, *Hedda Gabler*, *The Master Builder* and others. *When We Dead Awake* was his last word to the world that he had puzzled with his doubts and his mysterious problems.

Ibsen died in Christiania May 23, 1906, and was laid to rest there. Representatives from far and near came to pay him their tribute. In foreign lands memorial tablets mark the homes where he has dwelt and written the great masterpieces which have immortalized his name.

References:

So extensive indeed are the writings about Ibsen and his works that no attempt will be made in this little book to offer even an approximate list of references.

Those wishing a more detailed list are referred to Jægers *Illustreret Norsk Literaturhistorie*, Volume III, pages 709 and 710. We wish, however, to make particular mention here of the following:

Henrik Jæger: *Henrik Ibsen 1828—1888. Et literært livsbillede*. (Kbhv. 1888) and Henrik Jæger: *Henrik Ibsen og hans værker. En fremstilling i grundrids*. (Kra. 1892). The first of these two reference works appears in an English translation entitled: *Henrik Ibsen, A Critical Biography by Henrik Jæger. From the Norwegian by William Morton Payne*. Published by A. C. McClurg and Company, Chicago, 1890.



TERJE VIKEN

I

Der bodde en underlig graasprængt én
paa den ytterste, nøgne ø; —
han gjorde visst intet menneske mén
hverken paa land eller sjø;
5 dog stundom gnistret hans øine stygt,
helst mot urolig veir, —
og da mente folk at han var forrykt;
og da var der faa som uten frygt
kom Terje Viken nær.

II

10 Siden jeg saa ham en enkelt gang,
han laa ved bryggen med fisk;
hans haar var hvitt, men han lo og sang
og var som en ungdom frisk.
Til pikerne hadde han skjemtsomme ord,
15 han spøkte med byens børn,
han svinget sydvesten og sprang ombord,
saa heiste han fokken, og hjem han fór
i solskin, den gamle ørn.

III

Nu skal jeg fortælle hvad jeg har hørt
20 om Terje fra først til sidst,
og skulde det stundom falde litt tørt,
saa er det dog sandt og visst;
jeg har det just ei fra hans egen mund,
men vel fra hans nærmeste kreds, —
25 fra dem som stod hos i hans sidste stund
og lukket hans øine til fredens blund,
da han døde høit opp' i de tres.

IV

Han var i sin ungdom en vild krabat,
kom tidlig fra far og mor,
30 og hadde alt døiet mangel dravat
som yngste jungmand ombord.
Siden han rømte i Amsterdamb,
men længtes nok hjem tilslut,
og kom med "Foreningen", kaptein Pram;
35 men hjemme var ingen som kjendte ham
der reiste som liten gut.

V

Nu var han vokset sig smuk og stor,
og var dertil en velklædt knekt.
Men døde var baade far og mor,
40 og sagtens hans hele slegt.
Han sturet en dag, ja kanhænde to, —
men saa rystet han sorgen av.
Han fandt ei, med landjorden under sig, ro;
nei, da var det bedre at bygge og bo
45 paa det store, bølgende hav!

VI

Et aar derefter var Terje gift, —
det kom nok paa i en hast.
Folk mente han angret paa den bedrift,
som bandt paa et sæt ham fast.
50 Saa levet han under sit eget tag
en vinter i sus og dus,
skjønt ruterne skinnet som klareste dag,
med smaa gardiner og blomster bag,
i det lille rødmalte hus.

VII

- 55 Da isen løsnet for lindveirsbør,
gik Terje med briggen paa reis;
om høsten, da graagaasen fløi mot sør,
han møtte den underveis.
Da faldt som en vegt paa matrosens bryst:
60 han kjendte sig sterk og ung,
han kom fra solskinnets lysende kyst,
agter laa verden med liv og lyst, —
og for baugen en vinter tung.

VIII

- De ankret, og kammeratene gik
65 med landlov til sus og dus.
Han sendte dem endnu et længselsblik,
da han stod ved sit stille hus.
Han glyttet ind bak det hvite gardin,
da saa han i stuen to, —
70 hans kone sat stille og hesplet lin,
men i vuggen laa, frisk og rød og fin,
en liten pike og lo.

IX

Der sagdes at Terjes sind med ett
fik alvor fra denne stund.

- 75 Han trællet og slet og blev aldrig træt
av at vugge sit barn i blund.
Om søndagskvelden, naar dansen klang
vildt fra den nærmeste gaard,
sine gladeste viser han hjemme sang,
80 mens lille Anna laa paa hans fang
og drog i hans brune haar.

X

Saa lakket og led det til krigens aar
i attenhundred og ni.

- Endnu gaar sagn om de trængselskaar
85 som folket da stedtes i.
Engelske krydsere stængte hver havn,
i landet var misvekst og nød,
den fattige sultet, den rike led savn,
to kraftige armer var ingen til gavn,
90 for døren stod sott og død.

XI

Da sturet Terje en dag eller to,
saa rystet han sorgen av;
han mindtes en kjending, gammel og tro:
det store, bølgende hav. —

- 95 Der vester har endnu hans gjerning liv
i sagnet, som djerveste daad:
“Da vinden kulet litt mindre stiv,
Terje Viken rodde for barn og viv
over havet i aapen baad!”

XII

- 100 Den mindste skjegte der var at faa,
blev valgt til hans Skagensfart.
Seil og mast lot han hjemme staa, —
slikt tyktes han bedst bevart.
Han mente nok, Terje, at baaten bar,
105 om sjøen kom litt paa tvers;
det jydske rev var vel svært at gaa klar,
men værre den engelske “man of war”
med ørneøine fra mers.

XIII

Saa gav han sig trøstig lykken i vold
110 og tok til aarerne hvast.
Til Fladstrand kom han i god behold
og hentet sin dyre last.
Gud vet hans føring var ikke stor:
tre tønner byg, det var alt;
115 men Terje kom fra en fattig jord, —
nu hadde han livsens frelse ombord;
det var hustru og barn det gjaldt.

XIV

Tre nætter og dage til toften bandt
den sterke, modige mand;
120 den fjerde morgen, da solen randt,
han skimtet en taaket rand.
Det var ikke flygtende skyer han saa,
det var fjelde med tinder og skar;
men høit over alle aasene laa
125 Imenes-sadlen bred og blaa.
Da kjendte han hvor han var.

XV

- Nær hjemmet var han; en stakket tid
han holder endnu vel ud!
Hans hjerte sig løftet i tro og lid,
130 han var nær ved en bøn til Gud.
Da var det som ordet frøs paa hans mund;
han stirret, han tok ikke feil, —
gjennem skodden, som lettet i samme stund,
han saa en korvet i Hesnes-sund
135 at duve for bakkede seil.

XVI

- Baaten var røbet; der lød et signal,
og det nærmeste løp var lukt;
men solgangsvinden blafret skral, —
mot vester gik Terjes flugt.
140 Da firte de jollen fra rælingens kant,
han hørte matrosenes sang, —
med føtterne stemte mot skjegtens spant
han rodde saa sjøen fosset og brandt,
og blodet fra neglene sprang.

XVII

- 145 Gjæslingen kaldes de blinde skjær
litt østenfor Homborg-sund.
Der bryter det stygt i paalandsveir,
under to fot vand er der bund.
Der sprøiter det hvitt, der glitrer det gult,
150 selv stilleste havbliksdag; —
men gaar end dønningen aldrig saa hult,
indenfor er det som tiest smult,
med brækkede bølgedrag.

XVIII

- Ditind Terje Vikens skjegte fór
155 lik en pil mellem brott og brand;
men bakefter ham, i kjølvandets spor,
jog jollen med femten mand.
Da var det han skrek gjennom brændingens sus
til Gud i sin høieste nød:
160 "Inderst derinde paa strandens grus
sitter min viv ved det fattige hus,
og venter med barnet paa brød!"

XIX

Dog høiere skrek nok de femten end han;
som ved Lyngør, saa gik det her.

165 Lykken er med den engelske mand
paa rov mellem Norges skjær.

Da Terje tørnet mot baaens top,
da skuret og jollen paa grund;
fra stavnen bød officeren "stop!"

170 Han hævet en aare med bladet op
og hug den i skjegtens bund.

XX

Spant og planker for hugget brast,
sjøen stod ind som en fos;
paa to fot vand sank den dyre last,

175 dog sank ikke Terjes trods.

Han slog sig gjennem de væbnede mænd
og sprang over æsingen ud, —

han dukket og svømnet og dukket igjen;
men jollen kom los; hvor han vendte sig hen

180 klang sabler og rifleskud.

XXI

De fisket ham op, han førtes ombord,
korvetten gav seierssalut;
agter paa hytten stolt og stor
stod chefen, en attenaars gut.

- 185 Hans første batalje gjaldt Terjes baad,
ti kneiste han nu saa kjæk;
men Terje visste ei længere raad, —
den sterke mand laa med bøn og graad
i knæ paa korvettens dæk.

XXII

- 190 Han kjøpte med taarer, de solgte ham smil,
de aagret ham spot for bøn.
Det kulet fra øster, tilhavs med il
stod Englands seirende søn.
Da taug Terje Viken, nu var det gjort,
195 nu tok han sin sorg for sig selv.
Men de som ham fanget, fandt sært hvor fort
et noget var likesom veiret bort
fra hans pandes skyede hvælv.

XXIII

- Han sat i "prisonen" i lange aar,
200 der siges, i fulde fem;
hans nakke bøide sig, graat blev hans haar
av drømmene om hans hjem.
Noget han bar paa, men gav ei besked, —
det var som hans eneste skat.
205 Saa kom attenhundred og fjorten med fred;
de norske fanger, og Terje med,
førtes hjem paa en svensk fregat.

XXIV

- Hjemme ved bryggen han steg i land
med kongens patent som lods;
210 men faa kun kjendte den graasprængte mand,
der reiste som ung matros.
Hans hus var en fremmeds; hvad der blev av
de to, — han derinde erfor:
"Da manden forlot dem, og ingen dem gav,
215 saa fik de til slutning en fælles grav
av kommunen i fattigfolks jord." — —

XXV

Aarene gik, og han røgtet sin dont
som lods paa den ytterste ø;
han gjorde visst intet menneske ondt
220 hverken paa land eller sjø;
men stundom gnistret hans øine stygt,
naar det brøt over baaer og skjær, —
og da mente folk at han var forrykt,
og da var der faa som uten frygt
225 kom Terje Viken nær.

XXVI

En maaneskinskveld med paalandsvind
kom der liv i lodsenes flok;
en engelsk yacht drev mot kysten ind
med revnet storseil og fok.
230 Fra fortoppen sendte det røde flag
et nødskrik foruten ord.
Litt indenfor gik der en baat over stag,
den vandt sig mot uveiret slag for slag,
og lodsens stod staut ombord.

XXVII

- 235 Han tyktes saa tryg, den graasprængte mand;
lik en kjæmpe i rattet han grep: —
yachten lystret, stod atter fra land,
og baaten svam efter paa slæp.
Lorden, med lady og barn i arm,
240 kom agter; han tok til sin hat:
“Jeg gjør dig saa rik som du nu er arm,
hvis frelste du bær’ os av brændingens larm.” —
Men lodsens slap ror og rat.

XXVIII

- Han hvitnet om kindet, det lo om hans mund,
245 lik et smil der omsider faar magt.
Indover bar det, og høit paa grund
stod lordens prægtige yacht.
“Den svigtet kommando! I baatene ned!
Mylord og mylady med mig!
250 Den slaar sig i splinter, — jeg vet besked —
men indenfor ligger den trygge led;
mit kjølspor skal vise jer vei!”

XXIX

Morilden brændte der skjegten fløi
mot land med sin dyre last.

- 255 Agter stod lodsens, sterk og høi,
hans øie var vildt og hvast.
Han skottet i læ mot Gjæslings top
og til luvart mot Hesnes-sund;
da slap han ror og stagseilstrop,
260 han svinget en aare med bladet op
og hug den i baatens bund.

XXX

Ind stod sjøen med skumhvitt sprøit — —
der raste paa vraket en strid — —;
men moderen løftet sin datter høit

- 265 paa armen, av rædsel hvid.
“Anna, mit barn!” hun skrek i sin ve,
da bævret den graasprængte mand;
han fattet om skjøtet, drev roret i læ,
og baaten var fast som en fugl at se,
270 slik fór den i brott og brand.

XXXI

Den tørnet, de sank; men havet var smult
derindenfor brændingens kreds;
opover rak sig en langgrund skjult,
der stod de i vandet tilknæs.

- 275 Da ropte lorden: "Kjend, — baaens ryg —
den svigter, — det er ingen flu!"
Men lodsens snilte: "Nei, vær De tryg;
en sunken skjegte med tre tønnder byg
er baaen som bær' os nu."

XXXII

- 280 Der jog et minde om halvglemte daad
lik et lyn over lordens træk —,
han kjendte matrosen som laa med graad
i knæ paa korvettens dæk!
Da skrek Terje Viken: "Alt mit du holdt
285 i din haand, og du slap det for ros.
Et øieblik endnu, og gjengjæld er voldt —"
da var det den engelske stormand stolt
bøide knæ for den norske lods.

XXXIII

Men Terje stod støttet til aarens skaft,
290 saa rank som i ungdommens aar;
hans øine brandt i ubændig kraft,
for vinden flommet hans haar.
"Du seilet i nak paa din store korvet,
jeg rodde min ringe baat;
295 jeg trællet for mine til døden træet,
du tok deres brød, og det faldt dig saa let
at haane min bitre graat.

XXXIV

Din rike lady er lys som en vaar,
hendes haand er som silke fin, —
300 min hustrus haand den var grov og haard;
men hun var nu allikevel min.
Dit barn har guldhaar og øine blaa,
som en liten Vorherres gjest;
min datter var intet at agte paa,
305 hun var, Gud bedre det, mager og graa,
som fattigfolks børn er flest.

XXXV

Se, d e t var min rigdom paa denne jord,
det var alt hvad jeg kaldte for mit,
det tyktes for mig en skat saa stor;
310 men det veiet for dig saa litt. —
Nu er det gjengjældelsens time slaar, —
ti nu skal du friste en stund
som vel kommer op mot de lange aar
der bøde min nakke og blekte mit haar
315 og sænkte min lykke paa grund.”

XXXVI

Barnet han grep og svinget det frit,
med den venstre om ladyens liv.
“Tilbake, mylord! Et eneste skridt, —
og det koster dig barn og viv!”
320 Paa sprang stod britten til kamp paa ny;
men armen var vek og mat; —
hans aande brændte, hans øine var sky,
og hans haar — saa kjendtes ved første gry —
blev graat i den eneste nat.

XXXVII

- 325 Men Terjes pande bar klarhet og fred,
hans bringe gik frit og stilt.
Ærbødig løftet han barnet ned
og kysset dets hænder mildt.
Han aandet, som løst fra et fængsels hvælv,
330 hans stemme lød rolig og jevn:
"Nu er Terje Viken igjen sig selv.
Indtil nu gik mit blod som en stenet elv;
for jeg m a a t t e — jeg m a a t t e ha hevn!

XXXVIII

- De lange aar i "prisonens" kvalm,
335 de gjorde mit hjerte sykt.
Bakefter laa jeg som heiens halm,
og saa i et braadyp stygt.
Men nu er det over; vi to er kvit;
din skyldner fór ei med svik.
340 Jeg gav det jeg hadde, — du tok alt mit,
og kræv, om du tror du har uret lidt,
Vorherre, som skapte mig slik."

XXXIX

Da dagningen lyste, var hver mand frelst;
yachten laa længst i havn.

345 Med nattens saga taug de nok helst,
men vidt fór dog Terjes navn.

Drømmenes uveirsskyer graa
feide en stormnat væk; —

og Terje bar atter saa rank, som faa,
350 den nakke der krøktes hin dag han laa
i knæ paa korvettens dæk.

XL

Lorden kom, og mylady med,
og mange, mange med dem;
de rystet hans haand til farvel og Guds fred,

355 der de stod i hans ringe hjem.

De takket for frelsen da stormen pep,
for frelsen fra sjøgang og skjær;
men Terje strøk over barnets slæp:

“Nei, den som frelste, da værst det knep,
360 det var nok den lille d e r!” —

XLI

Da yachten dreiet for Hesnes-sund,
den heiste det norske flag.

Litt længere vest er en skumklædt grund, —
der gav den det glatte lag.

365 Da tindret en taare i Terjes blik,
han stirret fra heien ud:

“Stort har jeg mistet, men stort jeg fik.
Bedst var det, kanhænde, det gik som det gik,
og saa faar du ha tak da, Gud!”

XLII

370 Slik var det jeg saa ham en enkelt gang,
han laa ved bryggen med fisk;
hans haar var hvitt, men han lo og sang
og var som en ungdom frisk.

Til pikerne hadde han skjemtsomme ord,
375 han spøkte med byens børn,
han svinget sydvesten og sprang ombord,
saa heiste han fokken, og hjem han fór
i solskin, den gamle ørn.

XLIII

- Ved Fjære kirke jeg saa en grav,
380 den laa paa en veirhaard plet;
den var ikke skjøttet, var sunken og lav,
men bar dog sit sorte bret.
Der stod "THÆRIE WIIGHEN" med hvitmalt skrift,
samt aaret han hvile fandt. —
385 Han lagdes for solbrand og vindes vift,
og derfor blev græsset saa stridt og stivt,
men med vilde blomster iblandt.



NOTES.

In 1807 Napoleon and the Russian Czar had a meeting at Tilsit, in Prussia. They then agreed that Russia should have Finland; but Napoleon was to be allowed to take the great Norse-Danish fleet and use it against England. The English caught wind of this and in the greatest haste sent a fleet against Copenhagen. The crown prince Frederick fled to Holstein in company with his mentally unbalanced father and the ruling government. The English immediately bombarded the Danish capital, set fire to five hundred buildings and took the entire fleet. Then Frederick joined forces with Napoleon and declared war against both England and Sweden.

Norway, being at that time under Danish rule, was drawn into the conflict. In consequence misfortune and distress befell the country. The Norsemen had for a long period of years been carrying on an extensive commerce with Great Britain; they shipped a large part of their lumber to England and received other wares in return, and besides, Norwegian ships carried considerable other freightage from England to other countries.

It was at that time, even to a greater extent than now, very difficult for Norway to supply her own population with bread; she was obliged to import a great deal of grain from Denmark, and especially Jutland. After the bombardment of Copenhagen all this intercourse with Denmark was cut off, and the British controlled all the waterways leading from Norway to other countries. Almost unhindered the English ruled the North Sea, capturing and destroying all

Norwegian merchantmen which they happened to come across. They almost rendered impossible all seafaring and thus also hampered all importation to Norway. This occasioned keen distress in the years following 1807, because crop failures and years of scarcity visited the land. When seafaring, exportation of lumber and foreign trade ceased, hard times followed.

The events which this poem relates happened during these years of hardship and gloom. The main character of this story is scarcely known elsewhere. He is decidedly a Norse type, but many of the happenings of this narrative are related elsewhere, so that the poem in the main is historically true.

* * * * *

Already in his youthful productions Ibsen revealed in his poetry a wealth of possibilities which he later developed as a world poet. Many years of struggle and hardship brought a rich harvest of ripe fruitage. He became a great master of style both in prose and poetry and exercised the utmost precision in detail of execution. This is clearly exemplified in *Terje Viken*. He frequently violates the rules of inverted order, employs unusual constructions and uses many poetic and archaic expressions and forms. All this he does for the sake of the rhythm and rime. The poem is written in the narrative style and follows closely the regular stanza of the old ballads of the four-stress type, with extra light syllables admitted anywhere yet not in great numbers. The long alliterative lines have with studied preciseness four stresses, but in the shorter lines, generally the second and the fourth, etc., the fourth stress is lost. This is often termed the "tumbling verse," regular in rhythm and rime, but indifferent to the number of syllables. Where most regular it approximates closely the regular four-stress anapestic,

as exemplified in the scansion of the first verse of the poem, as follows:

Der boð|de en uñ|derlig graá|sprængt éñ
 paa den ýt|terste, nøg'|ne ð; — —
 han gjoð|de visst in|tet meñ|neske meñ
 hver|ken paa land| eller sjð;
 dog stuú|dom gnið|tret hans øi|ne styg't,
 helst | mot uró|lig veir,
 og dá | mente folk' | at han var | forryk't;
 og dá | var der faá | som ú|ten fryg't
 kom Ter|je Ví|ken nær.

—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—
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* * * *

The story of the poem Terje Viken may properly be divided into two main parts, marking two epochs in the life of the hero. Part I comprises the verses iv to xxv inclusive, and Part II the verses xxvi to xlii inclusive.

The first two verses of the poem introduce the reader to the hero of this narrative and awaken our interest in him by the portrayal of a certain period of his earlier life in sharp contrast to a later period when

we really learn to know him. Each of the main parts contains recurring lines and passages found in these beginning verses. Note will be made of this as we proceed.

The third verse is really the introduction to the story that follows, and which ends with the forty-second verse.

The forty-third, the last verse of the poem, is the résumé or close, and gives us a picture of Terje's exposed and weather-beaten grave which seems to typify the hero himself.

* * * * *

Line 6, *helst mot urolig veir*, especially when there was a forecast of unsettled weather, or when stormy weather was brewing.

Line 10, *siden jeg saa ham*, note the violation of rule for inverted order. See Michelet's First Year Norse, page 47.

Line 10, *en enkelt gang*, once in a while, at rare occasions, occasionally.

Line 16, *sydvest*, a southwester (called by the sailors a sou'wester), a sailor's broad-brimmed tarpaulin, or waterproof canvas storm hat. It takes its name from the southwester, a wind, gale, or storm from the southwest which generally brings rain.

Line 17, *fok* (of Dutch origin), the triangular foresail before the foremast of a boat.

Line 18, *i solskin*, literally, in sunshine: in good humor.

Line 18, *ørn*, literally, eagle: the old seaman may well be called an eagle, partly because he sails over the sea, and partly because of his sharp features and his keen glance.

Line 24, *vel*, has many meanings in various constructions. Might be translated here: to be sure.

Line 25, *stod hos*, in this phrase *ham* is understood: were with him, were at his bedside.

Line 27, *tres*, abbreviated form for *tresindstyve* (*tre ganger tyve*), the Danish method of counting which was formerly used in Norway, especially in the Eastland. It is fast becoming obsolete. They now say *seksti*. See Michelet's First Year Norse, page 67. Translate *i de tres*, in the sixties.

Line 28, *krabat*, wild, unmanageable fellow, rascal. Terje's childhood and early youth were wild, perhaps more mischievous, foolhardy and daring than really vicious, like many a sailor lad's in the western coast towns of Norway. Often such boys were sent to sea to be disciplined, or the lure of the sea tempted them to stow away on some vessel bound for foreign lands. The term *krabat* had formerly the disparaging meaning, but has come to bear more the jesting, good-natured meaning of rascal. It is derived from the word *kroat* (Croat). The Croats were known in the Thirty Years' War as a band of wild soldiers.

Line 30, *dravat* (derived from the Dutch), eddy-wind followed by thunder and lightning and storm. It is used metaphorically here to symbolize Terje's hardships, or adversity.

Line 31, *jungmand*, a sailor who has not yet been rated as an "able" seaman, has not yet served his years of apprenticeship.

Line 32, *Siden han rømte*, note the violation of the rule of inverted order.

Line 33, *nok*, like *vel*, has many and varied translations. Might be translated here: I dare say.

Line 37, *var han vokset sig*, common usage demands the use of the auxiliary *at ha* instead of *at være* with reflexive verbs. Ibsen deviates from the rule in this passage.

Line 40, *sagtens* (an adverb), like the word *vel*, has many and varied meanings. May be translated here: I dare say.

Line 42, *ryste sorgen av*, to cease to mourn, to cast off his sorrow.

Line 49, *paa et sæt* (*paa sæt og vis*), in some way, in a way, in a fashion.

Line 50, *Saa levet han under sit eget tag*..... Terje was not slow in forgetting his sorrow. The same giddiness and thoughtlessness of his earlier youth manifested itself in his hasty marriage. He soon began to live his former free and easy life, although his wife sought to keep him away from the dizzy whirl (*sus og dus*) by making the home as cheerful, cozy and attractive as possible.

Line 55, *lindveirsbør*, the wind that brings a thaw, or open weather.

Line 56, *briggen*, the brig, a two-masted, square-rigged vessel. The use of the post-positive definite article here is undoubtedly to designate the particular vessel with which Terje was accustomed to sail.

Line 58, *han møtte den underveis*, note here the violation of the rule for inverted order.

Line 59, *vegt*, a weight. When he neared home he was weighed down by the thought of the duties that lay upon him as a married man, and which would deprive him of unrestrained freedom and the gay and easy seaman's life, in which he still felt much at home, because he was still full of buoyant spirits (*sterk og ung*).

Line 63, *for baugen*, literally, before the bow, meaning before him, in the near future.

Line 65, *landlov*, furlough, shore leave. When reaching port the sailors cannot leave the vessel without being granted a leave of absence.

Line 70, *hēsple*, or *hespe*, to reel yarn from the spindle of the spinning wheel, or to wind yarn or thread into balls from a reel.

Lines 73 and 74, *Der sagdes at Terjes sind med ett fik alvor fra denne stund*. It suddenly dawned upon Terje how domestic and worthy his wife was, and the feeling toward their little child tamed his wild and unyielding nature; he was transformed as by a leap from boyhood into manhood.

Lines 77 to 79, *Om søndagskvelden.....sine glædste viser han hjemme sang*, note the violation of the rule for inverted order for the sake of rhythm.

Line 80, *lille Anna (den lille Anna)*, the pre-positive article may be omitted when the adjective becomes a part of a pet name, e.g., *lillemand*, *lillemor*.

Line 82, *krigens aar*, the war had already begun in 1807, but probably the effects of the war were not so keenly felt until a few years later.

Line 89, *ingen* (a dative form), render *ingen til gavn*, of benefit to no one.

Line 92, note the repetition here of line 42. Terje's character and his old habit of shaking off sorrow and grief again manifests itself.

Line 97, *stiv*, literally, stiff, a seaman's term describing a strong wind, or gale.

Line 98, *da vinden kulet.....Terje Viken rodde o. s. v.*, note the violation of rule for inverted order.

Line 98, *viv* (a poetic form almost obsolete), Old Norse *vif*, same root as the English wife.

Line 100, *skjegte*, in southern Norway this is the name of a small sailboat, sometimes a four-oared boat.

Line 101, *Skagensfart*, Skagerack journey. The distance from Terje's home around Skagerack Point to Fladstrand, Jutland (now known as Fredrikshavn), where the Norwegian ships used to take on cargoes

of grain, is about ninety-three or ninety-four English miles.

Line 103, *slikt tyktes ham* (*han* is according to *Lassen and Pauss, Digte for middelskolen*, a misprint). It is an impersonal expression with subject omitted: thus it seemed to *him* the safest way, i. e., he felt safer in this way.

Line 106, *det jydskte rev*, the Jutland reef, a long projecting sandbank dangerous in stormy weather.

Line 107, "*man of war*," from the English man-of-war, an armed vessel belonging to the navy or military marine, generally of considerable size. The word is pronounced by Norwegian sailors *manovar*'.

Line 108, *mers*, a platform of wood some distance up the mast used for a lookout. In the *mers*, or lookout, on a man-of-war is stationed a lookout man.

Line 111, *Fladstrand*, a harbor located in eastern Jutland.

Line 113, *føring*, from the verb *at føre*, to carry, hence a cargo.

Line 116, *livsens frelse* (*livsens* is an old genitive form for *livets*), render *livsens frelse*, life's salvation, sustenance.

Lines 118-119, note that *mand* is nominative case and subject; *nætter* and *dage* are adverbial nouns.

Lines 120-121, *den fjerde morgen*, *han skimtet o. s. v.*, note the violation of the rule for inverted order.

Line 125, *Imenes-sadlen*, usually called Grimstadsalen, a well-known seamount, a high mountain about three English miles from Grimstad; it can be seen far out at sea. This mountain has a depression in the middle, therefore the name "saddle."

The various names of places which occur in this poem can clearly be seen on any map of southern Nor-

way, and may be easily located between Grimstad and Lillesand.

Line 128, *han holder endnu vel ud*, note the violation of the rule for inverted order.

Line 130, *han var nær ved en bøn til Gud*, Terje was accustomed to depend upon himself alone, but the prospect of bringing his dear ones at home relief from hunger makes him tender-hearted and causes him to turn to God from Whom all blessings flow.

Lines 133-134, *gjennem skodden.....han saa en korvet.....*, note violation of rule for inverted order.

Line 134, *korvet* (corvette), an old-fashioned warship with three full-rigged masts, and with cannon only on the upper deck; ranks next below a frigate.

Line 134, *Hesnes-sund*, a sound closed in by Hesnes Islands just outside Grimstad.

Line 135, *at duve*, to move up and down in the sea. Render the infinitive *at duve* by the English participle tossing, or pitching.

Line 135, *bakkede* (derived from the infinitive *at bakke*, meaning to place the sails toward the wind in such a way that they do not move the ship forward), may be rendered here *windward*.

Line 138, *solgangsvind*, a wind that begins in the north and east in the morning, and veers with the sun so that in the course of the day it is westerly.

Line 138, *skral*, literally means poor, or scanty. It describes a wind that blows toward one, so it cannot be used without tacking.

Line 140, *jolle*, a ship's boat, stubby aft.

Line 142, *spant*, the ribs of the boat.

Lines 142-143, *med føtterne stemte han rodde.....*, note violation of rule for inverted order.

Line 145, *Gjæslingen(e)* (given in the singular in text for the sake of meter, but generally written in the plural), more commonly known and designated on the map as Gaasungerne (goslings), shoals close by the islet Gaasen about four English miles from Lillesand.

Line 146, *østenfor Homborg-sund*, this is incorrect; they lie southwest from Homborg Sound. (See *Norske Digte ved Nordahl Rolfsen*, page 343.) *Homborg-sund*, or *Homborsund*, is east of Lillesand.

Line 150, *havbliksdag*, a day when the ocean lies smooth like a mirror.

Line 151, *dønning*, swell, high sea, especially the rolling sea which continues after the wind has died down.

Line 151, *hult* (long u), with high, hollow waves.

Line 152, *smult* (long u), calm, still.

Line 153, *brækkede bølgedrag*, surf breaking upon the shore.

Line 154, *Ditind Terje Vikens skjegte fór*, note the violation of rule for inverted order on account of rime.

Line 155, *brott og brand*, both words mean the foaming, frothing whirlpool in the surf; the sea is all feather-white.

Line 158, *brændingens sus*, the roar of the breakers. Terje seems to doubt now whether the God of love, to whom in verse xv he turns in prayer, will render help in this hour of dire need.

Line 164, *ved Lyngør*, at this place east of Grimstad, in 1812, the Norwegian frigate "Najaden" was destroyed by the English line-of-battle ship "Dictator." Najaden, in order to escape the superior ship of the enemy, had sailed in through a shallow and dangerous waterway among the belt of islands; the English commander boldly followed where he saw the top of the masts of "Najaden," and although he did not have a

pilot on board who knew these waters, he luckily got in and overtook the Norwegian frigate, just as it anchored in the harbor, and where it could not lay to in an advantageous position; thus it was soon shot to pieces and totally destroyed.

Line 168, *og (ogsaa)*, translate also, too.

Line 177, *æsingen*, the gunwale, or lengthwise strip covering the upper end of the framing timbers in a boat.

Line 179, *los*, or *loss*, (pronounced *laass*), loose, free.

Line 183, *paa hytten*, the quarter-deck, the part of the after-deck reserved for the officers only.

Line 184, *en attenaars gut*, the British commander who did the daring deed at Lyngør was only twenty-one; undoubtedly with this in mind Ibsen makes the English commander in his narrative a mere boy of eighteen years.

Line 186, *ti (derfor)*, translate here *consequently*.

Line 187, *raad*, way out of the dilemma or predicament.

Line 191, *at aagre*, to practice usury, to charge too high interest for one's money, to seek to gain much for little; in other words they let him beg and implore in vain.

Line 196, *men de som ham fanget*, note the unusual position of the direct object *ham*.

Line 196, *fandt sært*, *fandt (det) sært*, found it strange or peculiar.

Line 197, *et noget*, his forehead had had somewhat the stamp of that love which filled his heart; now this changed as if to stone.

Line 199, *prisonen* (pronounce *pris'n* as in English).

Line 203, *noget han bar paa*, *men gav ei besked*, something he brooded over, but unburdened it to no one.

Note the violation of rule for inverted order in *han bar paa*.

Line 207, *førtes hjem paa en svensk fregat*, the fact that the prisoners were sent home on a Swedish transport shows that the fatherland was now helpless, and a new turn of affairs had come about.

Line 208, *Hjemme ved bryggen han steg i land*, note the violation of the rule for inverted order.

Line 209, *patent*, license, patent, letters of creation or appointment, especially a pilot's license.

Line 212, *en fremmeds (hus)*. Adjective used substantively. (See Michelet's First Year Norse, page 43).

Line 219, note in this line and those following the recurring lines found in verse ii.

Line 228, *yacht*, derived from same root form as *jagt* and has the same meaning. But when the English form of spelling is retained it means a pleasure yacht. It should then also have the English pronunciation, but in this instance it ought to have the same pronunciation as in verse xxviii where it rimes with *magt*.

Line 230, *det røde flag*, at the topmast it is a signal for pilot wanted.

Line 232, *stag*, the ropes which go from the mast forward to the prow and bear the foresails; *at gaa over stag*, to tack in order to turn the boat windward, to beat up against the wind.

Line 233, *slag for slag*, by tacking, by cruising back and forth against the wind.

Line 234, *ombord*, on the English boat; hence it did not take long before he reached the yacht.

Line 235, *Han tyktes (tyktes is a deponent verb)*, he seemed, he appeared.

Line 236, *rat* (pronounced *ratt*), steering wheel which turns the rudder by means of ropes, or chains.

Line 238, *svam* (archaic past tense form of the verb *at svømme*); corresponds to the English *swam*.

Line 243, *ror og rat*, in this case both words mean one and the same thing: the steering wheel.

Line 245, *smil*, Terje recognizes the lord, and is filled with malicious glee when he finally can wreak the vengeance for which he has been waiting so long.

Line 248, *den svigtet kommando*, it did not obey the rudder. While the crew seeks rescue in the life boats, Terje takes the lord, the lady and their child into his own boat which is close at hand; for rescue in it seems safest. Thus Terje gets him entirely in his power.

Line 252, *kjølspor*, wake, a track left by a vessel passing through the water.

Line 253, *morild*, the giving out of light from the sea caused by phosphorescent animalcules in the water.

Line 254, *sin dyre last*, note the repetition of this from verses xiii and xx.

Line 255, *agter stod lodsén*, the pilot stood aft. While the boat was moving Terje undoubtedly was sitting; but just before he wanted to carry out his plans of revenge he arose and steeled himself for the deed by looking toward the places which reminded him so vividly of his own loss and shipwreck. See verses xv and xvii.

Line 257, *læ*, opposite of *lúvart*, which has been taken up in the seaman's vernacular from the Dutch *loef*, meaning the helping rudder on the ship's wind side (*lúv*), hence the side opposite to that from which the wind blows.

Line 259, *stagseilstrop*, the rope fastened to the loose corner of the sail whereby it can be brought from the one side of the boat to the other.

Line 263, *vraket*, the boat with the hole in the bottom.

Line 266, "*Anna, mit barn!*" *hun skrek*....., note violation of rule for inverted order.

Line 267, *bævre* (*bæve svakt*), to tremble slightly, to quiver. Compare this passage with verse xxii, line 197, "*et noget*" that changed suddenly his expression when he was so vividly reminded of his own little child bearing the same name. He changed his plans of revenge by trying to partially stop the leakage of his boat, perhaps by placing his heel in the hole.

Line 268, *drev roret i læ*, turned the rudder so that the boat could go directly with the wind.

Line 269, *fast*, (*næsten*), almost.

Line 271, *Den tørnet*, it went aground, it struck rock bottom.

Line 271, *havet var smult*, see verse xvii, line 152.

Line 276, *flu*, a flat reef which at flood time is washed over by the waves; *baae* (line 275) seems to be used in this instance in contrast to *flu*, to designate a sandbank, which it usually does not; *flu* is generally a flatter reef than a *baae*.

Line 278, "*en sunken skjegte med tre tønner bygger baaen som bær' os nu.*"

This passage is somewhat ambiguous. It may mean that the cargo of grain Terje lost still lies on the reef, or perhaps it simply means that the place marks the exact spot where Terje's precious cargo of grain sank, and in his imagination still lies on this very spot. In other words Terje wishes to remind the lord of what took place at that spot on a certain occasion many years before.

Line 288, *bøide knæ*, gave up to, submitted to, humbled his pride.

Line 293, *Du seilet i mak—jeg rodde—*,

Line 298, *Din rike lady—min hustru*,

Line 302, *Dit barn—min datter*.

Note in these passages Ibsen's mastery in the use of antitheses.

Line 301, *nu allikevel*, nevertheless.

Line 312, *friste en stund*, to suffer a while, undergo torture a brief period of time.

Line 313, *vel*, translate here, fully, in full measure.

Line 315, *og sænkte min lykke paa grund*, destroyed my happiness.

Line 316, *Barnet han grep*, note violation of rule of inverted order because of meter.

Line 317, *lady*, there are no exact Norse equivalents for English titles of rank and nobility. Note the use, however, of the post-positive article with the foreign word. This is only permissible when the foreign word has no Norse equivalent.

Line 318, *mylord* (pronounced mi-lord'), note in the Norse the compounding of *my lord*. These compounds are used more freely in Norse than in English.

Line 320, *Paa sprang*, ready to leap forward.

Line 322, *hans aande brændte*, compare with *hans øine brandt* in line 291.

Line 329, *Han aandet, som løst fra et fængsels hvælv*, he breathed as if freed from a prison, because now he was rid of his brooding thoughts of revenge that had hovered over him so heavily for many, many years like a dark thunder cloud, a heavy prison vault.

Line 332, *stenet*, stony, rocky, so that the river flowed over it turbulently.

Line 334, *kvalm*, suffocating, foul air, stuffy air.

Line 336, *heiens halm*, far out on the edge of the steep mountain side, there often grow tufts of grass that overhang the precipitous edge. It seemed to Terje that during these years he had stared down into the dark abyss of revenge.

Line 338, *vi to er kvit*, we two are quits, we have settled our scores, we are even.

Line 339, *din skyldner*, compare with verse xxxv. Terje had the old Norse conception of law latent within him; he would mete out punishment by his own hands. He felt it was his duty to pay back to the lord like for like. This he feels he has done by letting him suffer torture and agony for a brief period of time in the open boat (*friste en stund, som vel kommer op mot de lange aar*).

Line 340, *Jeg gav det jeg hadde,—du tok alt mit*, compare this with line 284, *alt mit du holdt i din haand, og du slap det for ros*. The idea is not clear, but probably means I lost everything, and you sacrificed it all to win glory.

Line 341, *og kræv.....*, and give God the blame if you think that I have made you suffer too great a torture, for He has given me such a nature that I had to have revenge.

Line 354, *til farvel og Guds fred*, in bidding him farewell, wishing him Godspeed.

Line 358, *slæp*, literally meaning train, or trail. Here it must mean the child's flowing locks.

Line 364, *det glatte lag*, all the cannon are fired at once as a salute. Compare with verse xxi, line 182, *korvetten gav seiersssalut*.

Line 366, *heien*, the desolate rocky island where Terje lived.

Line 379, *Ved Fjære kirke jeg saa.....*, note violation of rule for inverted order for sake of meter. A parish church not far from Grimstad.

Line 383, "*Thærie Wiighen*," an older, antiquated form of the name *Terje Viken*. Sometimes also written "*Tærje Vigen*".

Line 385, *vindes vift* (archaic expression, *vindes*, possessive plural without the post-positive article; *vift*, same root as English *waft*, hard storms, exposure.

EXPLANATIONS.

The following abbreviations are used in the vocabulary:

<i>adj</i> adjective	<i>per</i> person(al)
<i>adv</i> adverb	<i>pl</i> plural
<i>c</i> common gender	<i>poss</i> possessive case
<i>comp</i> comparative	<i>pron</i> pronoun
<i>conj</i> conjunction	<i>r</i> regular
<i>def</i> definite	<i>refl</i> reflexive
<i>fam</i> familiar, popular	<i>rel</i> relative pronoun
form	<i>sing</i> singular
<i>n</i> neuter gender	<i>supl</i> superlative

I Class *I* of the weak verbs:— *-t -t*.

II Class *II* of the weak verbs:— *-te -t*.

III Class *III* of the weak verbs:— *-dde -dd*.

The principal parts of strong verbs are given.

If an adjective is inflected by the addition of *-t* in the neuter and *-e* in the definite and plural forms, it is followed by *r* (regular). Otherwise the inflectional endings are given.

The plural of nouns is given. A dash indicates that the plural form does not differ from the singular.

The dash (—) is further used to avoid repeating the main word in supplementary phrases.

Words are accented on the first syllable unless marked otherwise. Compound words have an accented syllable in each component element marked.

VOCABULARY

A

aagre *I* practice usury
 aande *c* breath
 aande *I* breathe, draw
 breath
 aapen -t aapne open
 aar *n*—year
 aare *c* -r oar
 aas *c* -er ridge, crest
 agte (paa) *I* heed, notice,
 pay attention to, look
 upon
 agter astern, behind
 al alt alle all; alt every-
 thing; alt already
 aldric never;—saa ever so
 allikevel nevertheless, for
 all that
 alvor *n* earnestness, seri-
 ousness; faa — become
 serious, take on serious-
 ness of purpose
 angre *I* regret; — paa
 regret, repent of
 ankre *I* anchor, cast an-
 chor
 arm *c* -er arm
 arm *r* poor
 at *conj* that; to (sign of
 the infinitive)
 attenaaré eighteen year(s)
 old
 attenhuédred 1800
 atter again, once more
 av of, off, from, because of

B

baad (old) see baat
 baade both; baade— — —
 og both — — — and
 baae *c* -r sunken rock or
 islet
 baat *c* -er boat
 bag see bak
 bak behind, back of, (l.
 53) within, inside
 bak'etter after, behind,
 afterwards, later
 bakke *I* reverse; for bak-
 kede seil with sails re-
 versed, placed windward
 barn *n* barn or børn child,
 baby
 batalje *c* -r battle, action,
 engagement
 baug *c* -er bow (of a ship);
 for baugen ahead
 bedre, bedst see god
 bedre *I* better, improve;
 Gud — det alas
 bedrift *c* -er deed, exploit
 behold *c*; i god — in safety
 besked *c* information, ink-
 ling, hint; vite — know
 positively, be positive
 bevare *II* keep, preserve;
 bevart kept, safe (see
 note on l. 103)
 binde bandt bundet bind,
 hold; — fast tie down,
 keep at

bitter -t bitre bitter
 blaa -t blaa blue
 blad *n* -e blade (of an oar)
 blafre *I* waver, be fitful
 bleke blekte bleket make
 pale, whiten
 bli blev blit become, turn,
 be (auxiliary of pas-
 sive); — av become of
 blik *n* — look, eye
 blind *r* blind, sunken
 blod *n* blood
 blomst *c* -er flower, blos-
 som, plant
 blund *c* -er sleep, nap; *i*
 — to sleep
 bo *III* live, dwell, reside
 bort(e) away
 braådyp' *n* precipice
 brand *c* -er surf,
 breaker(s)
 bred *r* broad, expansive
 bret *n* -ter board, marker,
 headboard, wooden
 cross
 brig *c* -ger brig
 bringe *c* -r breast
 briste brast brustet break,
 burst, crack
 britte *c* -r Briton, English-
 man
 brott *n* — breaker(s), surf
 brun *r* brown
 brygge *c* -r wharf, dock,
 pier, jetty
 bryst *n* — breast, bosom
 bryte brøt brutt break;
 (impersonal with re-
 ference to water) break,
 beat, pound
 brække *I* break
 brænde brændte (or
 brandt) brændt burn,

flash, gleam, glow,
 foam, froth, (of breath)
 come hot
 brænding *c* breakers, surf,
 whitecaps
 brød *n* — bread, loaf of
 bread, sustenance
 bund *c* -er bottom
 by *c* -er city, town
 byde bød budt command,
 order
 byg *n* (and *c*) barley
 bygge *I* (or bygde, bygd)
 build
 bær' abbr. for bærer, see
 bære
 bære bar baaret bear, car-
 ry, bring, exhibit, en-
 dure, (of a boat)
 weather the sea, be
 seaworthy; det bar they
 moved, were borne; —
 paa have something on
 one's mind, brood over
 something
 bævre *I* tremble slightly,
 quiver
 bøje bøide bød bend, turn,
 bow down; — sig bend,
 stoop, droop
 bølge *I* billow, heave,
 surge, toss; bølgende
 surging
 bøl'gedrag' *n* — surf, swell
 bøn *c* -ner prayer; med —,
 in prayer, in entreaty

C

chef *c* -er (French, pro-
 nounced sheff), chief,
 commander

D

da then, when, at the time

when, at that time, (l.
44) surely
daad *c* -er act, deed, sig-
nal deed
dag *c* -e day, daylight
dawning *c* dawn
dans *c* -er dance, dancing
datter *c* døtre daughter
de deres dem they, those,
the ones

De Deres Dem you (for-
mal *sing* and *pl*)

den det de *poss sing* dets
the, it, that, that which,
what

denne dette *pl* disse this
der there, where, *imper-*
sonal it, l. 73

der *rel* who, which
der'ef'ter thereafter, after
that

der'for' therefore, for that
reason

der'in'd(e) in there
deri'ndenfor there inside,
there within

der'til' to it, besides, fur-
thermore

din dit dine thy, thine,
your(s)

dit'ind' thither, in there
djerv *r* brave, bold, auda-
cious

dog, yet, still, however,
nevertheless, for all
that, but

dont *c* business, task,
work

dra drog drat pull, draw;
— i pull at

drava' *c* -er (sudden) gale
(see note on l. 30)

dreie *I* turn; — for turn
toward

drive drev drevet drive,
drift, jam; — ind drift in
drøm *c* -me(r) dream, vi-
sion

du din dig you; the archa-
ic form *jer* is used as
the dative *pl*

dukke *I* dive, duck

dus see sus

duve *I* toss, pitch

dyr *r* precious

dæk *n* — deck

dø døde (er) død die

død *r* dead

død *c* death; til døden to
death, unto death

døie *I* endure, weather

dønning *c* -er swell, wave

dør *c* -er door

E

efter after, behind

egen eget egne own, pe-
culiar

ei (old) se ikke

eller or; hverken — — —

eller neither — — — nor

elv *c* -er river

en et a, an, one; as nu-
meral and indefinite

pronoun, én, ett; én in
l. 1 means person, fel-
low, chap; med ett sud-

denly, all at once

end though, even though,
than

endnu yet, still, to this
day, further, more; —

et (still) another

eneste (*supl* of *en*) only,
single

engelsk — -e English
 enkelt single, solitary, occasional
 erfåre erfor erfaret learn, experience, find out

F

faa few
 faa fik faat get, receive, acquire; være at — to be gotten, to be had, to be available; du faar ha tak thanks are due you, thanks
 falde faldt faldt fall, appear, seem, strike as, be; — let be easy
 fang *n* — lap
 fange *c* -r prisoner
 fange *I* capture, catch, take prisoner
 far *c* fædre father
 fare fór faret go, fare, travel, sail, fly, behave, act
 farvel *n* farewell
 fast almost
 fast — -e fast, secure, fixed, firm
 fatte *I* seize, grasp; — om seize
 fattig — -e poor, humble, lowly
 fattigfolk' *n* poor folks, the poor; fattigfolks jord potter's field
 feie feide feiet (feid) sweep
 feil *n* — mistake; ta — be mistaken
 fem five
 femten fifteen
 fin *r* fine, dainty, delicate

finde fandt fundet find, discover, think, deem
 fire firte fir(e)t let down, lower
 fisk *c* -er fish (sometimes used in a collective sense as in l. 11)
 fiske *I* fish; — op fish up, fish out
 fjeld *n* fjeld(e) mountain
 fjerde fourth
 fjorten fourteen
 flag *n* — flag
 flest (*supl* of mange) som - - - er — like the common run
 flok *c* -ker group, crowd, troop, band, company
 flomme *I* stream
 flu *c* -er half-tide rock
 flugt *c* flight
 flygtende fleeting, scudding
 flyve fløi fløiet fly, fly along
 fok *c* -ker foresail
 folk *n* — people, "folks"
 for *conj* for, because
 for for, before, with, to, on account of, because of, through the influence of, exposed to
 forening *c* union; Foreningen name of a ship
 forlate forlot forlatt leave, desert
 forrykt' — -e crazy, crack-brained, "off", unbalanced
 fort quickly, soon
 fortop *c* -per fore mast-head, fore

fortælle fortalte fortalt
 tell, relate
 forûten without
 fos *c* -ser waterfall, cataract
 fosse *I* foam, boil
 fot *c* fôtter foot (*pl* fot
 used as unit of measure
 in lines 148 and 174)
 fra from
 fred *c* peace, repose
 fregat *c* -ter frigate
 frelse *c* rescue, saving,
 (means of) preservation
 frelse *II* save, rescue
 frelst — -e rescued, saved
 fremmed — -e strange;
 fremmed *c* -e stranger
 fri *r* free, clear; frit freely,
 calmly
 frisk *r* fresh, well, in good
 health, fit, hearty, hale,
 strong
 friste *I* experience, suffer
 frygt *c* fear, dread, alarm,
 apprehension
 fryse frøs frosset freeze
 fugl *c* -er bird
 fuld *r* full; i fulde fem for
 fully five
 fælles — — common
 fængsel *n* fængsler prison,
 jail
 føre *II* lead, carry, bring
 føring *c* -er cargo, load
 først first, earliest

G

gaa gik gaat go, leave, set
 out, pass, move, run,
 flow, happen, turn out,
 be current

gaard *c* -er farm, farm-
 house, building
 gammel -t gamle old
 gang *c* -er time
 gardin *n* -er curtain, shade
 gavn *n* use, benefit; til —
 of (any) use
 gi gav git give; — sig give
 oneself, trust oneself
 gift — -e married
 gjengjæld *c* (and *n*) retri-
 bution, revenge, neme-
 sis
 gjengjældelse *c* retribu-
 tion, revenge, nemesis
 gjennem through
 gjerning *c* -er deed, act
 gjest *c* -er guest
 gjælde gjaldt gjældt con-
 cern, involve
 gjøre gjorde gjort do, make
 glad — -e glad, happy, joy-
 ous
 glat — -te smooth
 glitre *I* glitter
 glytte *I* peep
 gnistre *I* sparkle, shine,
 gleam, flash
 god *r* good, (*comp* and
supl bedre, bedst, as
 adjectives or adverbs)
 graa -t graa gray, pale,
 lowering
 graad (old) see graat
 graagaas *c* -gjæs graylag,
 wild goose
 graåsprængt — -e mixed
 with gray, gray-streaked,
 grizzled, grayhaired
 graat *c* weeping; i —, med
 — in tears
 grav *c* -er grave
 gripe grep grepet grasp,

seize; — i seize, take
hold of

grov *r* coarse, rough

grund *c* -e(r) ground, bot-
tom, shoal

grus *n* gravel, sand, rocks

gry *n* dawn

græs *n* grass

Gud *c* God

gul *r* yellow, golden

guldhaar *n* golden hair,
flaxen hair

gut *c* -ter boy

H

ha hadde hat have

haand *c* hænder hand

haane haante haanet scoff
(at), sneer (at), taunt

haar *n* — hair

haard *r* hard

halm *c* straw, tuft of grass

halv'glemt — -e half-for-
gotten

han hans ham he

hast *c* haste, hurry; i en —
in a hurry, on short
notice

hat *c* -ter hat; ta til hat-
ten, touch one's hat, lift
the hat

hav *n* — sea, ocean, the
deep

hav'blik'sdag' *c* day of
dead calm

havn *c* -er haven, harbor

hei *c* -er upland, ridge,
mountain side

heise *II* hoist, run up

hel *r* whole, entire

helst (*supl* of gjerne) espe-
cially, preferably, partic-
ularly

hen away; hvor — — —

hen in whatever direc-
tion

hente *I* fetch, bring away,
carry off, get

her here

hesple *I* reel, wind up (see
note on l. 70)

hevn *c* revenge

hin hint hine yon(der),
that

hjem *n* — home; *adv* hjem
homeward, home; hjem-
me at home; staa hjem-
me stay at home, re-
main at home

hjerne *n* -r heart

holde holdt holdt hold; —
ut hold out, endure

hos near, by, at, with, be-
side, at the house of

hugg *n* thrust, blow,
stroke

hugge *I* (*past* sometimes
hug) hew, slash, jab,
thrust, drive into

hul *r* hollow, deep

hun hendes hende she

hus *n* house, cottage

hustru *c* -er wife

hvad *rel* what, that which,
which, that

hvas -t -se sharp, piercing;
hvast valiantly, keenly,
with determination

hver -t each, every; —
mand everybody, every
one

hverken neither; hverken
— — — eller neither
— — — nor

hvid (old) see hvit

hvile *c* rest, repose

hvis if, in case
 hvit *r* white, pale
 hvitmal't — -e white-paint-
 ed, white
 hvitne *I* become white,
 turn pale
 hvor where, how; hvor —
 — — hen wherever,
 whithersoever, which-
 ever way, whither
 hvælv *n* — arch, vault,
 vaulted room
 hytte *c* -r cabin
 hæve *I* lift, raise, take up
 høi *r* high, tall; høit *comp*
 høiere, loud(er); høit
 high; høit oppe far ad-
 vanced, well along;
 høiest highest, deepest,
 dire(st)
 høre *II* hear
 høst *c* -er fall, autumn;
 om høsten in the
 autumn

I

i in, into, at, at the time
 of, throughout, for, dur-
 ing, on, upon
 iblandt among, intermin-
 gled, scattered among
 igjen again, once more
 igjennem through
 ikke not
 il *c* haste; med — in haste
 ind into, in
 In'denfor' within, inside,
 further in, nearer shore
 inderst (*supl* of ind) in-
 nermost; — derinde far-
 thest within, at the
 furthest point in the
 bay

indover in, inward(s), in-
 shore, toward land
 indtil until
 ingen intet ingen *adj* no;
pron no one, nobody;
 intet nothing
 is *c* -e(r) ice

J

ja yes, indeed
 jage jog jaget chase, pur-
 sue, speed, flash
 jeg min mig *I*
 jer see du
 jevn *r* even, steady
 jolle *c* -r yawl, jolly-boat,
 a kind of rowboat
 jord *c* earth, soil, land,
 ground
 jungmand *c* (jung is Ger-
 man) ordinary seaman,
 apprentice on shipboard
 just just, exactly; — ei
 not exactly
 jy(d)sk — -e Jutland(ish)

K

kalde *II* call, name; —
 for call
 kammerat *c* -er comrade,
 companion, shipmate,
 friend
 kamp *c* -e(r) contest, fight,
 struggle
 kanhænde perhaps, may-
 be, possibly
 kant *c* -er edge
 kaptein *c* -er captain
 kind *n* -er cheek
 kirke *c* -r church
 kjende *II* know, be ac-
 quainted with, recog-
 nize, feel; — sig feel,

feel oneself to be; *kjen-*
des be seen, be apparent
kjending c -er acquaint-
ance, friend

kjæk -t -ke brave, proud,
haughty, arrogant

kjæmpe c -r giant

kjølfspor n wake

kjølvand n wake; *kjølvandets spor*, wake

kjøpe II buy, purchase

klar r clear, bright, fair;
at *gaa* — to clear, to get

around, to steer clear of
klarhet c clearness, clarity

klinge klang klingen
sound, resound, ring

(out), clank, clang, clash
knegt c -er rascal, rogue,

fellow, chap

kneise kneiste kneiset
strut, carry the head
high

knipe knep knepet pinch;
da *værst det knep* when
the crisis was at its
worst, in the worst
pinch

knæ n -r knee; *i* — on
one's knees, kneeling

kommando c command;
svigte — fail to respond

to the wheel, become
unmanageable, get out
of hand, get beyond control

komme kom kommet come,
arrive; — *fra* leave, go
away from; — *op mot*
compare with; — *paa*
come about, come to
pass, happen

kommune c -r community,
parish, associated char-
ities, poorhouse

kone c -r woman, wife

konge c -r king

korvet c -ter corvet, sloop
(of war)

koste I cost

krabat c -er fellow, chap,
wild fellow

kraft c *kræfter* power,
might, strength

kraftig — -e strong,
powerful, able

kreds c -er circle, ring,
circle of friends, as-
sociates or acquaint-
ances

krig c -e war

krydser c -e cruiser

kræve krævede krævd (or
I) demand, demand re-
stitution (of)

krøke II bend, bow down

kule I blow

kun only

kvalm c suffocating air

kvit — -e (see note on l.
338)

kysse kysset (or kyste)
kys(se)t kiss

kyst c -er coast, shore,
strand

L

la(te) lot latt let, leave,
allow

lag n —; gi det glatte —
give a broadside, fire a
salute

lakke I (impersonal) ap-
proach, draw nigh

land *n* land(e) land, country

landjord *c* land, dry land

landlov *n* shore leave, fur-
lough

lang *r* long; længere farther, further; ei længe-
re no further, no other;
laa længst i havn had
been long in the harbor,
had been at anchor in
the harbor for some time

lang'grund *c* long sand
bank or reef

larm *c* noise, roar, rush

last *c* -er burden, load,
cargo

lav *r* low

le lo ledd laugh, smile; det
lo there was a laugh

led *c* fairway, inshore
channel, still water be-
tween sunken rocks and
shore

let — -te easy; falde — be
easy

lette *I* lift

leve *I* (or levde levde) live,
exist

lid (old) see lit

lide led ledet (of time)
wear on, approach

lide led lidt suffer, endure
ligge laa ligget lie, be
situated, rest; — med
fisk be at the wharf
with fish for sale

lik *r* like

likesom as it were, so to
speak, as though

lille see liten

lin *n* flax, yarn

lind'veirsbør *c* mild weath-
er breeze(s), soft
wind(s)

lit *c* confidence, faith,
trust

liten litet (*def* lille) *pl*
smaa little, small, tiny;
litt a little

litt *adv* (a) little, a trifle,
a little way, a short dis-
tance

liv *n* — life, excitement,
animation, waist; ha —
live

lods *c* -er pilot

los(s) lost losse loose,
free; komme — get
free, push off

lukke *I* close, shut; lukt
closed

luvert; til —, to windward

lyde lød lydt sound

lykke *c* chance, luck, hap-
piness

lyn *n* — flash of lightning

lys *r* light, fair

lyse *II* shine, (of the
dawn) break; lysende
bright, sunny

lyst *c* -er pleasure, delight,
joy

lystre *I* obey, answer the
helm

læ *n* lee; i — (to) leeward
lægge la lagt lay, place;
lagdes, was buried, was
laid to rest

længes længtes (har) læn-
ges long, long for, pine;
— hjem long for home,
be homesick

læng'selsblik' *n* — longing
look

løfte *I* lift; **hans hjerte**
løftet sig his heart grew
light

løp *n* — course, approach,
channel, fairway

løse *II* loose, free

løsne *I* loosen, melt, break
up

M

maåneskińskveld' *c* -er
moonlit evening

maatte maa maatte maat-
tet must, have to, be
obliged

mager -t magre thin, ema-
ciated

magt *c* power, force,
strength, upper hand

mak *c* ease; *i* — at ease,
in a leisurely manner

mand *c* mænd (*pl* mand
when used of groups of
men in a military or
naval sense, as in l. 157)
man

mange many

mangen mangt mange
many a

mast *c* -er mast

mat — -te faint, feeble

matros *c* -er sailor, mariner

med with, together with,
too, regarding, in

mellem between, among

men but

mén *c* and *n* harm, hurt,
injury, damage

mene *II* mean, think, be-
lieve, be of the opinion

menneske *n* -r person,
man, human being

mens while

mers *n* —; **fra** — from, on
the lookout (see note on
l. 108)

mig see **jeg**

mildt gently

min mit mine my, mine;
alt mit, everything of
mine, everything I pos-
sess(ed)

minde *n* -r memory, recol-
lection, remembrance

mindes mindtes (har) min-
des remember, recollect

mindre, mindst *comp* and
supl of **liten**; **mindre**
adv less

miste *I* lose, miss

misvekst *c* bad harvest,
crop failure

moder (old) see **mor**

modig — -e brave, cour-
ageous, plucky

mor (older moder) *c* mø-
dre mother

morgen *c* -er morning

morild *c* phosphorescence,
sea fire

mot toward, against, at,
(just) before

mund *c* -e(r) mouth, lips

møte *II* meet

N

naar when, whenever

nakke *c* -r neck, shoul-
der(s); **bære nakken**
carry one's head

nat *c* nætter night

navn *n* — name, fame

ned(e) down
 negl *c* -er nail, finger nail
 nei no, well
 ni nine

nogen noget nogen some,
 any; (et) noget, some-
 thing

nok probably, undoubtedly,
 no doubt, I suppose, I
 dare say, apparently, to
 be sure

Norge *n* Norway

norsk — -e Norse, Norwe-
 gian

nu now, by now, by this
 time

ny *r* new; paa — anew,
 once more

nær near, near to; nær
 ved, near to; nærmest,
 nearest, closest, most
 intimate

nød *c* need, want, distress
 nød'skrik' *n* — cry of dis-
 tress

nøgen -t nøgne naked,
 bare, barren, bleak

O

officer *c* -er officer, com-
 mander

og and, also, likewise

om about, around, of, re-
 garding, in, during, on
 om if, in case

ombord' on board, aboard
 omsider at length, even-
 tually, at last

ond *r* bad, evil, trouble-
 some; ondt evil, harm;
 ondt badly

op(pe) up, upon

opover upward(s)

ord *n* — word

os see vi

over over, across, above,
 past

P

paa on, upon, for, in

paálandsveir *n* sea breeze;
 I — when the sea breeze
 blows

pande *c* -r forehead, brow
 patent *n* -er certificate,
 license

pike *c* -r girl

pil *c* -er arrow

pipe pep pepet whistle,
 shriek, howl, rage

planke *c* -r plank, board

plet *c* -ter place, spot

prægtig — -e magnificent,
 splendid, fine

R

raad *c* and *n* — or -er
 plan, expedient, re-
 course, way, means

rand *c* -er edge, ridge, line,
 stripe

rank *r* straight, erect

rase raste raset rage

rat *n* — wheel, steering
 wheel

reis *c* (fam) trip, voyage
 reise *II* travel, go, go
 away, leave

rev *n* — reef

revne *I* tear

revnet — -de riven

rif'leskud' *n* — rifle shot,
 report of a rifle

rigdom *c* riches, wealth

rik *r* rich, well-to-do, for-
 tunate, favored

rinde randt rundet run,
rise
ringe — — poor, insignificant, little
ro *c* rest, repose, peace, contentment
ro *III* row
rolig — -e quiet, calm
rope *II* call, cry, shout
ror *n* — rudder, helm
ros *c* praise, glory, renown
rov *n* pillage, robbery;
paa — in search of
prey, plundering
rute *c* -er pane, window-pane
ryg *c* -ger back, ridge, top
ryste *I* shake; — av
shake off, throw off
rædsel *c* terror, fright
række rak rukket reach,
extend; — sig reach, extend
ræling *c* -er gunwale, gunnel, rail
røbe røbte røbet betray,
discover
rød *r* red, ruddy
rød'malt' — -e painted red, red
røgte *I* care for, attend to, mind
rømme rømte rømt de-
camp, run away, flee,
desert (a ship)

S

saa so, then, thus, as, so
that; (sometimes a mere
connective which need
not be translated)
sabel *c* sabler sword, saber

sadel (*def* sadlen) sadler
saddle; Imenes-sadlen,
name of a peak (see
note on l. 125)
saga *c* -er story, tale
sagn *n* — tradition, story
sagtens no doubt, I dare
say, to be sure
samme — — same; i —
stund at that instant
samt together with
sand *r* true
sang *c* -er song, singing
savn *n* — privation, want,
shortage
se saa set see, look, look
upon
seierssalut *c* -ter salute of
victory
seil *n* — sail
seile *I* or *II* sail
seirende conquering
selv *adv* even
selv *pron* self, himself; for
sig — for, to himself
sende *II* send, cast, give
forth, utter
si(e) sa (*sagde*) sagt say,
tell; der siges it is said;
der sagdes it was said
siden since, later, after-
wards, by and by; sidst
last
sig (*3rd per refl*) oneself,
itself, himself, herself,
themselves
signal *n* -er signal
silke *c* silk
sin sit sine his, her(s), its,
their(s)
sind *n* — mind, spirit,
purpose

sitte sat sittet sit, remain,
stay, be

sjø *c* -er sea, ocean, water
sjø'gang' *c* heavy sea,
surge, waves

skaft *n* — or -er shaft,
handle

skafe *II* make, create

skar *n* — cleft, gap, notch

skat *c* -te(r) treasure

skimte *I* see dimly, catch
a glimpse of

skinne *I* shine, be light

skjegte *c* -r small, light
sailboat, skiff

skjemtsom -t -me jesting,
joking, playful

skjule *II* hide, conceal

skjær *n* — rock, shelf,
ledge of rock, skerry,
rocky isle

skjønt (al)though

skjøtt *n* -er sheet, the rope
which holds the sail
firmly aft

skjøtte *I* care for, attend
to

skodde *c* -r fog, mist

skotte *I* glance

skral *r* scant(y), weak

skridt *n* — step

skrift *c* script, writing,
letters, inscription

skrike skrek skreket cry,
cry out, shout

skulle skal skulde skullet
be about to, be going to;

skal shall, is to, are to;

skulde (l. 21) if it should

skum'hvit' *r* white as foam,
foamy white

skum'klædt' — -e covered
with foam, foamy

skure *I* scour, scrape,
grate

sky *c* -er cloud

sky — — (e) frightened,
terrified

skyet — -de cloudy, cloud-
flecked, overcast

skyldner *c* -e debtor

slaa slog slaat strike; —
sig gjennom fight one's
way through; — sig i
splinter dash itself to
pieces

slag *n* — blow, stroke; —
for — by tacking

slegt *c* -er family, kin,
kindred, relatives

slik *r* such; slik (*adv*) so,
thus, in such a way

slippe slap sluppet let go
slite slet slitt toil, drudge
slutning *c* -er end, close;

til — finally, at length

slæp *n* — train, tow; paa
— in tow; see note on
l. 358

smaa see liten

smil *n* — smile

smile *II* smile

smuk -t -ke handsome

smul *r* calm

sol *c* -e(r) sun

solbrand *c* the sun's rays,
heat of the sun

sol'gangsvind' *c* solar
breeze; see note on l.
138

sol'skin *n* sunshine

som *rel* who, which, that;
conj as, like, as it were;

da var det — then it was as if

sorg *c* -er sorrow, grief, care, depression

sort — -e black

sott *c* sickness, disease, epidemic

spant *n* spant(er) frame-timber, rib(s)

splint *c* -er splinter

spor *n* — track, wake

spot *c* mockery, derision, jeering

sprang *n* — spring, bound

springe sprang sprunget spring, jump, leap, spurt (forth); — ut jump out, leap out

sprøit *n* gush, gushing, spurt, spout

sprøite *I* spray, swirl, churn

spøke *II* joke, jest

staa stod staat stand, remain, be; — fra land put out, move away from land; — hos, be present, be with; — ind rush in; — til have put out to sea

stag *n* —; gaa over — tack

stags'eifstrop' *c* -per stay-sail rope

stakket — -de brief, short

staut — -e sturdy, stalwart

stavn *c* -er prow

stede *II* admit; stedes *i* be exposed to, be reduced to, be forced to endure

stemme *c* -r voice

stemme *II* brace

stenet — -de stony, full of stones

sterk *r* strong, powerful, sturdy

stige steg steget step, walk; — i land disembark, land, go ashore

stille — — (neuter sometimes stilt) still, quiet, peaceful; stilt or stille quietly, peacefully

stirre *I* stare, look fixedly, gaze

stiv *r* stiff

stolt — -e proud, exultant, mighty

stoppe *I* stop, halt

stor *r* big, large, great, mighty, tall, puffed up; stort much

storm *c* -er storm

stormand *c* mighty man, grandee

storm'nat' *c* stormy night, night of storm

stor'seif' *n* — mainsail

strand *c* -e strand, shore, beach

strid *c* -er strife, struggle

strid *r* coarse, bristly

stryke strøk strøket stroke

stue *c* -r room, house

stund *c* -er time, while, hour, period, moment

stundom sometimes, at times

sture *I* be sad, be dejected, pine, brood

styg -t -ge naughty, ugly; stygt in an ugly way, menacingly

stænge *II* lock, blockade,
 bottle up
 støtte *I* support; støttet
 til leaning upon, braced
 against
 sulte *I* go hungry, suffer
 hunger, starve
 sund *n* — sound
 sunken see synke
 sus *c* and *n* roaring; — og
 dus revelry
 svensk — -e Swedish
 svigte *I* fail, fail to re-
 spond, give, give way,
 yield
 svik *c* deceit, fraud; med
 — deceitfully
 svinge svinget (or sving-
 te) svingt swing, wave,
 lift
 svær *r* heavy, difficult,
 hard
 svømme *I* (poetic past
 svam) swim, float
 sydvest *c* southwester,
 sailor's hat
 syk *r* sick
 synge sang sunget sing
 synke sank sunket sink;
 sunken sunken
 sælge solgte solgt sell
 sænke *I* and *II* sink, bring
 low; — paa grund drag
 in the dust
 sær *r* strange, singular;
 fandt sært thought it
 strange
 sæt *n* — manner, way
 (see note on l. 49)
 søn *c* -ner son
 søndagskveld *c* -er Sun-
 day evening

sør (*fam*) adv south: mot
 — south, southward, in
 a southerly direction, to
 the south

T

ta tok tat take; — til
 seize, grasp, touch, ap-
 ply oneself to; — feil be
 mistaken; — til sig selv
 keep to oneself
 taaket misty, wrapped in
 mist, foggy
 taare *c* -r tear
 tag (old) see tak
 tak *n* — roof
 tak *c* thanks; ha — be
 thanked
 takke *I* thank
 ti for, (*poetic*) therefore,
 consequently, hence
 tid *c* -er time, period
 tidlig early
 tidd tiere tiest often; som
 tiest, oftener than not,
 usually
 tie tidde (taug) tidd (tiet)
 be silent, become silent,
 hold one's peace
 til to, for, toward, against
 tilbåke back
 tilhavs to sea
 tilknæs to the knees, knee-
 deep
 tilslút finally, at length
 time *c* -r hour
 tind *c* -er peak
 tindre *I* shine, glisten
 to two
 tofte *c* -r seat in a row-
 boat

top *c* -per top, surface,
summit, peak

tre three

tres sixty; see note on l.
27

tro *c* faith

tro — — faithful, true

tro *III* believe, think

trods *c* defiance

tryg -t -ge safe, sure, con-
fident, self-reliant, as-
sured

træk *n* — expression, feat-
ures, mien

trælle *I* slave, toil, drudge

træng'selskaar' *n* — condi-
tions of hardship, dis-
tress

træt — -te tired, weary

trøstig confidently, hope-
fully

tung *r* heavy, dull, gloomy,
dreary

tvers: paa — athwart

tykkes tyktes (har) tyk-
kes seem, think, deem,
be of the opinion

tønne *c* -r barrel

tør -t -re dry, tiresome,
tedious

tørne *I* turn, run aground,
strike a rock; — mot
strike against

U

ubændig — -e indomitable,
dauntless

ud (old) see ut

under under, beneath; —
sig under his feet

underlig — -e strange, pe-

culiar, singular, odd,
queer

un'derveis' on the way

ung *r* (*comp* and *supl* yng-
re, yngst) young

ungdom *c* youth, young
person(s)

uref *c* wrong, injustice

urólig — -e uneasy, stormy,
rough

ut out

uten without

uveir *n* stormy weather,
storm, tempest

úveirsský *c* -er storm
cloud

V

vaar *c* -er spring, spring-
time

vand *n* water

ve *c* woe, anguish

ved by, at, near, beside

vegt *c* -er weight

vei *c* -er way, direction

veie *I* weigh, be of import-
ance

veir *n* weather (pronoun-
ced vær)

veire *I*: — bort, blow
away, waft away, dispel

veir'haard' *r* weather-
beaten, wind-swept, ex-
posed to wind and
weather

vek *r* weak

vel probably, no doubt, I
dare say, indeed, to be
sure, rather, quite, fully

vel'klædt' — -e well-dressed

vende *I* turn; — sig turn,
turn about

venstre — — left; den —
the left hand
vente *I* wait; — paa, wait
for

verden *c* -er world
vest west, westward
vester in the west; mot —
westward

vi vor os we
vid *r* wide; vidt far (and
wide)

vift *n* — breath, blowing,
blast

vild *r* wild, unruly; vildt
wildly, madly

vind *c* -e(r) wind, gale;
for vinden before or in
the wind

vinde vandt vundet win;
— sig make way, make
headway, forge ahead

vinter *c* vintre(r) winter

vise *c* -r song, ditty

vise *II* show

viss *r* certain, sure, cor-
rect; visst certainly,
surely

vite vet visste visst know
viv *c* wife

vokse vokste vokset grow;
— sig grow, grow up

vold *c* force, power; gi sig
lykken i — throw one-
self upon the mercy of
chance

volde *II* cause, bring
about, wreak

Vorherre *c* Our Lord; Vor-
herres gjest, angel

vrak *n* — wreck

vugge *c* -r cradle

vugge *I* rock

væbnet — -de armed

væk away

vælgel valgte valgt choose,
select

være er var været be

værre, værst *comp* and
supl of ond(t)

Y

yacht *c* yacht

ynst see ung

yttst (*supl* of ut) out-
most, farthest, most dis-
tant

Æ

ærbød'ig respectfully, re-
verently

æsing *c* -er gunwale, gun-
nel, edge or side of a
boat

Ø

ø *c* -er island, isle, islet

øie *n* øine eye

øieblik' *n* — moment, in-
stant

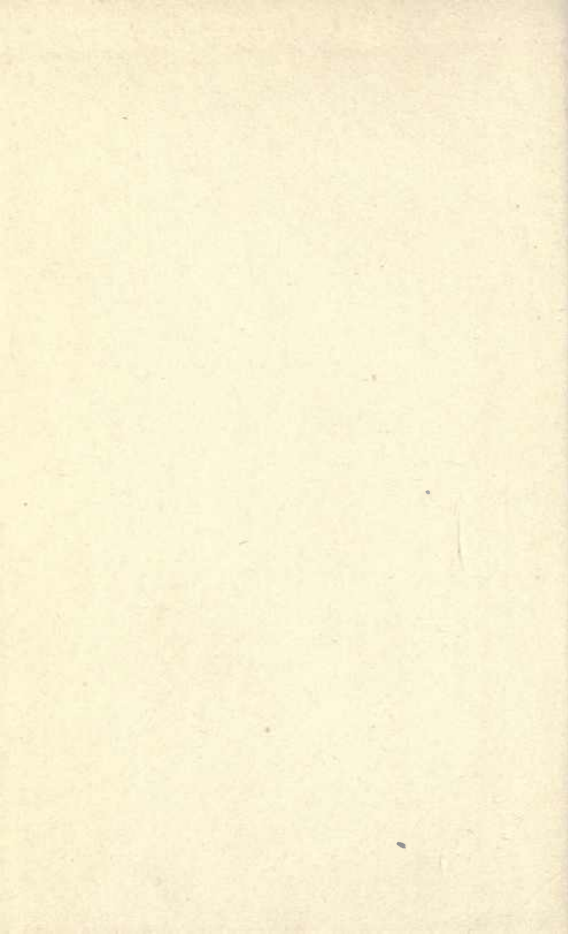
ørn *c* -e eagle

ørneøie *n* -øine eagle eye,
sharp eye

østenfor east of

øster archaic *adv* (the)
east





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